

ATTENTION!

Preserve This Ad!

Short Offer!

MEISELBACH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

2656 Adams Ave., Ogden Utah.

Call Special Attention to the NIGHT SCHOOL.
Every person presenting this ad up to Tuesday Night, Aug. 26, is entitled to half price on any branch taught.

You'll never have another chance of this kind.

The College is personally conducted by an EXPERIENCED business man and accountant who knows the WHY and the HOW. Each student earning an average mark of 75 per cent, receives a Certificate of Efficiency. After completing the course the students will be assisted in securing positions.

BRANCHES TAUGHT: Bookkeeping (single entry, double entry and American), Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Office Praxis, Spelling (English, German), Economics of business, etc.

School Starts Sept. 15

You can enroll for one single branch, or any combination of branches. Better your present position by taking night lessons.

WELSH PEOPLE ORGANIZE A SOCIETY

The Sons and Daughters of Wales, a social society, to which all Welsh residents of Ogden and its vicinity are invited to join, was organized last night when a number of prominent Welsh people met at the Third ward meeting house. Officers elected were:

D. R. Roberts, president; John Thomas, vice president; Mrs. S. L. Riser, second vice president; J. H. Evans, secretary; Mrs. D. W. Arave, treasurer.

Moroni Rees set forth the purpose of the society in his opening address. The Imperial quartet sang a selection. John Thomas gave a recitation and there were Welsh vocal selections by William Pickett and Mrs. M. A. Lynch.

H. L. Griffin, M. P. Matthews and Moroni Rees compose a committee to draft a constitution. A committee, consisting of William Pickett, Mrs. Zephia Maunich and Mrs. Sartion Thomas will arrange entertainment for the next meeting to be held on the evening of September 5.

Those present at last night's meeting were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Griffin, William Pickett, Moroni Rees, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Roberts, J. H. Evans, Mrs. M. A. Lynch, Mrs. Spackman, Mrs. Daniels and D. P. Evans of North Ogden, Mrs. D. W. Arave, J. S. Lewis, John Williams, Harry Williams, M. P. Matthews, Mrs. Bartlett and daughter, Miss Arvilla Pickett, Miss Sartion Thomas, Mrs. M. E. Herrick and Mrs. S. L. Riser.

HARBERTSON TO MEET LONG ON LABOR DAY

Jack Harbertson and Tom Long are to meet in a finish wrestling match at the Orpheum theatre on Labor day. When the articles were signed, a verbal agreement was entered into whereby the hold is to be barred unless Harbertson's knee is in first class condition on the night of the match.

Long is the Texas wrestler who put up against such a hard match against Yokel in Salt Lake Monday night. He is one of the strongest middleweights in the wrestling game.

Harbertson, with three training partners, left yesterday for a trip to the hills. The local man will train steadily until the night of the match. Harbertson believes that he will be in such good condition that no hold need be barred.

DAUGHTERS OF PIONEERS TO ENTERTAIN

One of the big social events of the closing summer is scheduled to take place in the Glenwood park pavilion on Tuesday evening, when the Daughters of the Pioneers will be hostesses at a grand ball.

The committees have planned to make the occasion one of many enjoyable features, of a character that will entertain both old and young. An enlarged orchestra will be present to furnish music for the dancing and

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GRAZING IN THE FORESTS IS INCREASING

The annual statistical report covering permits to graze stock within the national forests of district No. 4, during the fiscal year 1913, has just been submitted to the forester. The report shows that an exceedingly healthy condition exists in the livestock business throughout the intermountain region, and shows furthermore that the national forest ranges are increasing in carrying capacity.

During the past fiscal year, 8,167 individual permits were issued stockmen in this district for the grazing of cattle and horses. On the thirty-four national forests in the district, a total of 345,693 cattle and 27,004 horses were grazed under a permit. This is an increase of 519 permits or owners, and a further increase of 34,956 head of stock over the number grazed the preceding year.

Individual sheepmen and stock companies of the district were issued a total of 2,502 permits to graze a total of 3,405,490 head of sheep. The number of permits increased 113 over last year and there is a corresponding increase of 266,788 head in the number of sheep grazed. Inasmuch as the total net area of the national forests in the district during the past year increased only 13,246 acres, the increase in the number of stock grazed is exceedingly gratifying.

Expressed concretely, the net area of the national forests in District No. 4 increased less than one-half of 1 per cent during the last fiscal year, while the number of cattle and horses grazed thereon increased over 10 per cent, and the number of sheep grazed under permit increased over 8 per cent.

The increase in the number of stock grazed under permit is attributed to three causes. First, to the fact that, under better management, the range is being gradually restored to the greater productive capacity possible to it preceding the years of overgrazing before the creation of the national forests. Second, to improved methods of handling stock on the range; and, third, to the opening up and utilization, by means of the building of roads and trails leading into range areas heretofore unused because heretofore inaccessible.

The increase in the number of stock grazed is not confined to any one class or to any one state, but is generally distributed. The total number of cattle and horses being grazed in Utah this year is 171,845, as against 158,225 last year, an increase of 13,620. This year, 1,007,101 sheep were grazed on the national forests in Utah, whereas last year the total number grazed on the forests of this state was 991,045, showing an increase of 16,056 over last year. There is a corresponding increase in the number of permits issued. This year 6,178 owners of cattle and horses enjoyed privileges in the national forests of this state. Last year the number was 5,806, showing an increase of 371 this year. Last year 1,545 owners of sheep enjoyed grazing privileges in the national forests of Utah. This year the number is 1,511, an increase of 66 over the preceding year.

It is interesting to note the division of permits by classes. Over 75 per cent of the permits grazing cattle and horses within the national forests of this district own less than 40 head. 6,288 permits are included in grade 1, to graze from 1 to 40 head of cattle and horses. The number grazing over 40 head and not over 100 head of cattle and horses in the district is 1,147. A total of 431 permits are included in grade 3, grazing over 100 head and less than 200 head of cattle and horses. Of the 8,167 permits issued to owners of cattle and horses in this district only 301 graze over 200 head. Seven of these are in Arizona, 102 in Idaho, 96 in Nevada, 73 in Utah and 22 in Wyoming.

On the Ashley national forest of Utah only one permittee grazes over 200 head of cattle and horses, whereas 134 permittees graze less than 41 head each. Seven permittees on the Cache forest have permits in excess of 200 head, while 447 have permits of 40 head or less. The Dixie national forest is one of large cattle owners, 11 permittees of that forest having permits in excess of 200 head. Yet even on the Dixie the small stockmen are in the preponderance, 296 permits being issued for 40 head or less.

On the Fillmore forest 517 permittees fall in grade 1, between 1 and 40 head of cattle, while only two permittees exceed 200 head. Eleven permittees on the Fishlake national forest run over 200 head of cattle and horses each, while 421 permittees graze 40 head of cattle each.

The La Sal national forest almost entirely devoted to the grazing of cattle and horses and very remote from the market, is a forest of large owners. Nineteen owners have permits in excess of 200 head of cattle and horses, while only 72 permits are issued for 40 head or less. Of the 1,224 permits issued for the grazing of cattle and horses on the Manti national forest, only one is for a number in excess of 200 head.

One thousand one hundred and sixty seven of the Manti permittees graze 40 head or less each. 730 permits are issued for the grazing of cattle and horses on the Nebo national forest, all being for numbers less than 200 head. 625 permits being for 40 head or less each. On the Powell national forest 9 permits are issued for 200 or more head of cattle, while 215 permits are issued for 40 head or less. Four permits were issued on the Sevier, five on the Uinta, four on the Wasatch, for numbers in excess of 200 head of cattle, the permits for 1 to 40 head grazed on the same forests running respectively 362, 564 and 448.

Corresponding condition are noted in the permits for the grazing of sheep. Of the 2,502 permits issued during the fiscal year, 1,470 were for permits under 1,000 head, 725 were for permits running from 1,001 to 2,500 head, 145 were for permits ranging from 2,501 to 4,000 head, while only 161 permits, or a little over 6 per cent of the total number were for permits in excess of 4,000 head. Of the 161 permits issued for the grazing of sheep in the national forests of Utah, only four were for numbers in excess of 4,000 head. The tendency

during the past year, as well as for a number of years past, has been toward a subdivision of the larger holdings with the result that the average permit has been reduced, while the number of people enjoying sheep range has steadily increased at a corresponding ratio.

The foregoing figures refer only to the grazing of stock within the national forests upon which a grazing fee is charged. No permits are required for stock used by travelers, hunters, tourists and prospectors. No permit is required for saddle and pack animals used by the permittees in the handling of their stock business. Nor is any permit required of a settler in or near the national forest who desires to graze his milk cows or work animals on the range. If uses of this kind were taken into account, the figures giving number of stock grazed and the number of people enjoying government range would be much larger.

FIRST CAR OF PEACHES TO GO OUT

C. O. Cherry, a fruit exchange merchant, representing eastern firms, states that he is ready to ship the first car of peaches to the eastern market from this district.

He cannot say just what returns the shipment will bring but believes the price will be from 35 to 40 cents a crate to the grower. The shipment is of only ordinary quality.

Mr. Cherry has been buying in this locality for a number of years.

CHAUTAUQUAS TEACH FARMING

Washington, Aug. 23.—Chautauquas have become a highly important agency in the teaching of agriculture, declares the United States bureau of education, in its annual review of agricultural instruction made public today. The bureau finds that "each year the Chautauqua movement brings a more decided factor in the education of the farmer. The programs which in the early history of the movement consisted principally of bible study and recreation, have been considerably broadened and special features dealing with farm life are becoming more popular and more frequent. It is now a common occurrence to find these programs offering courses in stock judging, poultry raising, soils, seed testing, household economy, etc."

More than 500 local Chautauquas were held in the past season in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, according to the bureau, more than 100 being held in towns with an average population of only 500.

SEAMEN GET THE BASEBALL RETURNS

Washington, Aug. 23.—Uncle Sam's aerial "news service," whereby the officers and men on United States warships far out at sea are kept informed each night of the baseball scores and other items of interest, has proved a great success. Reports to the navy department from the battleship Illinois, which has just returned to home waters with a big party of midshipmen, declared that the reports were picked up readily by the vessel when it was 2,175 nautical miles out at sea from the navy's powerful station at Arlington, Va., and 2,610 miles distant from the station at Key West. The battleship also reported interrupting wireless messages from European stations.

WATER TESTED BY THE STATE CHEMIST

Wheeler creek water is declared to be of "ordinary organic purity" and Ogden river water to be of "rather poor organic purity," according to the analysis of samples submitted to Herman Harms, chemist, by Dr. T. B. Beatty of the state board of health. The samples were secured at the intakes into the city water pipes by Sanitary Inspector D. F. Emery and City Sanitary Inspector George Shorten on August 15, when the two inspectors paid their visit to the source of Ogden's water supply.

Nothing was found in the samples that would make the water dangerous to health.

No metallic impurities were found in either sample. The physical analysis of the two samples were similar, but the Wheeler creek water contained slightly more sediment. The water is described as having a bluish tint, with a faint odor that became more noticeable upon being heated. The taste is given as normal.

The analyses are as follows:

Sample marked—"Ogden River Water at Intake of City Supply."

Submitted by—Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary State Board of Health.

Date collected—August 15, 1913.

Collected by—Inspector Emery and Shorten.

Date received—August 16, 1913, 11 a. m.

Quantity—One-half (1-2) gallon in bottle, not sealed.

No information regarding surrounding conditions, possible contamination, suspected, if any, contamination or other data were supplied.

Analysis.

(a) Physical—Color, bluish tint; odor, faint; odor upon heating, more pronounced; taste, normal; clearness, faint, cloudy; sediment, slight, greyish, flocculent.

(b) Chemical—Reaction, neutral; nitrates, none; nitrites, none; sulphuretted hydrogen, none; alkaline sulphides, none; metallic impurities, none.

Total solids—Dried at 212° F per U. S. gallon: 12.893 grs.

Composition of solids—Usual water constituents.

Residue—Greyish white, amorphous. Upon gentle ignition of the residue, no foreign odor is emitted. Furthermore, the residue does not clinder, char or blacken, but darkens considerably.

Volatile matter per U. S. gallon, 2.217 grains.

Actual mineral solids, per U. S. gallon, 10.676 grains.

Chloride per U. S. gallon, 1.050 grains.

Corresponding to Sodium chloride, 1.733 grains.

Organic matter—

(a) Free ammonia, .090 part per million.

(b) Albuminoid ammonia, .079 part per million.

Total ammonia, 160 part per million.

(c) Oxygen consumed, 1.48 parts.

Remarks—The sample submitted contains a small amount of mineral solids and is of rather "poor organic purity."

Second Sample.

Sample marked—"Wheeler Canyon Water at Intake of City Supply."

Submitted by—Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary State Board of Health.

Date collected—August 15, 1913.

Collected by—Inspector Emery and Shorten.

Date received—August 16, 1913, 11 a. m.

Quantity—One-half (1-2) gallon in bottle, not sealed.

No information regarding surrounding conditions, possible contamination, suspected, if any, contamination or other data were supplied.

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Total solids—Dried at 212° F per U. S. gallon: 12.893 grs.

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(b) Chemical—Reaction, neutral; nitrates, none; nitrites, none; sulphuretted hydrogen, none; alkaline sulphides, none; metallic impurities, none.

Total solids—Dried at 212° F per U. S. gallon: 12.893 grs.

Composition of solids—Usual water constituents.

Residue—Greyish white, amorphous. Upon gentle ignition of the residue, no foreign odor is emitted. Furthermore, the residue does not clinder, char or blacken, but darkens considerably.

Volatile matter per U. S. gallon, 2.217 grains.

Actual mineral solids, per U. S. gallon, 10.676 grains.

Chloride per U. S. gallon, 1.050 grains.

Corresponding to Sodium chloride, 1.733 grains.

Organic matter—

(a) Free ammonia, .090 part per million.

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Total ammonia, 160 part per million.

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(a) Physical—Color, bluish tint; odor, faint; odor upon heating, more pronounced; taste, normal; clearness, faint, cloudy; sediment, slight, greyish, flocculent.

(b) Chemical—Reaction, neutral; nitrates, none; nitrites, none; sulphuretted hydrogen, none; alkaline sulphides, none; metallic impurities, none.

Total solids—Dried at 212° F per U. S. gallon: 12.893 grs.

Composition of solids—Usual water constituents.

Residue—Greyish white, amorphous. Upon gentle ignition of the residue, no foreign odor is emitted. Furthermore, the residue does not clinder, char or blacken, but darkens considerably.

Volatile matter per U. S. gallon, 2.217 grains.

Actual mineral solids, per U. S. gallon, 10.676 grains.

Chloride per U. S. gallon, 1.050 grains.

Corresponding to Sodium chloride, 1.733 grains.

Organic matter—

(a) Free ammonia, .090 part per million.

(b) Albuminoid ammonia, .079 part per million.

Total ammonia, 160 part per million.

(c) Oxygen consumed, 1.48 parts.

Remarks—The sample submitted contains a small amount of mineral solids and is of rather "poor organic purity."

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No information regarding surrounding conditions, possible contamination, suspected, if any, contamination or other data were supplied.

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Analysis.

(a) Physical—Color, bluish tint; odor, faint; odor upon heating, more pronounced; taste, normal; clearness, faint, cloudy; sediment, fair amount, greyish flocculent.

(b) Chemical—Reaction, neutral; nitrates, none; nitrites, none; sulphuretted hydrogen, none; alkaline sulphides, none; metallic impurities, none.

Total solids—Dried at 212° F per U. S. gallon, 12.718 grains.

Composition of the solids—Usual water constituents.

Residue—Greyish white, amorphous. Upon gentle ignition of the residue, no foreign odor is emitted. Furthermore, the residue does not clinder, char or blacken, but darkens considerably.

Volatile matter per U. S. gallon, 2.382 grains.

Actual mineral solids per U. S. gallon, 10.336 grains.

Chloride per U. S. gallon, .817 grains.

Corresponding to sodium chloride, 1.348 grains.

Organic Matter—

(a) Free ammonia, .070 parts per million.

(b) Albuminoid ammonia, .065 parts per million.

Total ammonia, 135 parts per million.

(c) Oxygen consumed, 1.24 parts per million.

Remarks—The sample submitted contains a small amount of mineral matter and is of "ordinary organic purity."

Respectfully,

(Signed) HERMAN HARMS

WOMEN WRITE A LETTER TO A MINISTER

Rev. J. E. Carver of the Presbyterian church has received a letter from a number of prominent English women, requesting information as to equal suffrage in Utah. The question asked covered the whole subject of suffrage, from the inception of the movement to the present effect of the granting of the right to vote to women.

"Several Englishwomen who are much interested in the question of the enfranchisement of women, are desirous of knowing how it works in the states of America where it has been put into operation."

"They hold very different views on this subject, some being in favor of the change, and some against it, but they all wish to know the result in those countries where it has been tried."

"They, therefore, beg that you will answer the questions on the enclosed paper, or as many of them as you can, and return it in the addressed envelope which is enclosed."

"The names of the women who join in this appeal are:

Ardeline, Duchess of Bedford.

The Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Dowager Countess of Leconfield.

The Countess Waldegrave.

The Countess of Selborne.

The Lady Willoughby de Broke.

The Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

Miss Balfour.

Mrs. Creighton.

Miss Haldane.

Miss Violet Markham.

Miss Talbot.

It is felt in the present condition of the Women's Suffrage question it would be of interest to know what were the causes which led to its introduction, the conditions under which it is granted, and the results which have followed from it in your state.

In order that we may have the benefit of first-hand information, it is suggested that you should give us an account of this kind. If you are willing to assist in this way, will you kindly put your account in the form of answers to the following questions:

What were the reasons which led to the grant of the vote to women?

(a) Was the proposal a party question? If so, which party favored and which opposed it?

(b) Did any female suffragists resort to "militant" tactics? If so, what effect was produced?

(c) Where did the strength of the movement, and of the opposition to it (if any) lie?

What are the conditions in which women can obtain the vote?

(a) Are the qualifications the same for men and women?

(b) What is the proportion of men to women at present on the registers?

(c) Are women eligible for the legislature and congress?

How do women exercise the vote?

(h) What percentage of women voters go to the poll? How does this compare with men?

(i) Do women voters as a rule join or follow the existing political parties; or has there been any tendency to form new parties appealing specially to women voters? Has the grant of the vote had any, and if so, what effect on the comparative strength of the various parties?

(c) Do married women voters as a rule vote as their husbands do, or not?

(d) Has the female vote had any effect on the character of candidates for municipal, or state offices?

5. What effect, if any, has the grant of the vote had on the position of women?

(a) Has it caused any ill-feeling between men and women, or any discussions in families?

(b) Has it increased the interest taken by women in politics? If so has it impaired their usefulness in the home?

5. Is there any agitation for the repeal of this franchise?

6. What is your general impression of the effect produced by this change?

7. What legislation dealing with the following subjects has been passed since women had the vote?

(a) The conditions of female labor.

(b) The protection of children and girls.

(c) Temperance and the regulation of the liquor traffic.

(d) Education.

(e) Sanitation, including milk supply.

(f) Industrial arbitration.

(g) Pensions for widows left with children.

(h) Divorce laws.

Can the influence of the female vote be traced in any acts which have been passed, or referenda taken on these subjects since the grant of votes to women?

TREE TEA



STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

You can spend your money so it will come back to you. If you demand Utah-made goods. The merchant who sells them must pay your money to a Utah Manufacturer for them. The Utah Manufacturer in turn pays that money to Utah employees in his factory, office or sales force. Some of them will eventually spend where it will come back to you. If you are earning any money in Utah, it will also get back to the Merchant and again and again to the Manufacturer and thus continue to circulate among us and this circulation we call prosperity. In this manner a state becomes prosperous or self-supporting. Keep every dollar you can on the home circuit then our state will be thrifty and prosperous. "I AM FOR UTAH" should be the slogan of every man woman and child in the state.

Manufacturers Association of Utah "The Payroll Builders"

Just received a new shipment of MARY JANES For 3 days only Your choice

\$2.69

"We show the newest styles first."

OGDEN THEATER

THE ARINGTON STOCK COMPANY

TOMORROW—(SUNDAY)—NIGHT and All Next Week.

With matinee Wednesday and Saturday. All the old favorites in The Greatest Sensational Romantic Comedy Drama—

Rosalind at the Red Gate

A Sequel to "The House of 1000 Candles"

Regular house prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee seats—10c, 20c. Box office open daily from 10:00 a. m. to 9 p. m. Phone 220.

Next Attraction, First time in stock of the Broadway Success—"The Little Tenderfoot"

Grocery Bargains

WE GIVE, ARE SURE BUSINESS-GETTERS. NO PRICE-AGREEMENTS FOR US—

Bartlett pears, bushel, \$1.25
More wild plums coming.
Snow-white cauliflower, 1b 6c
Small pickling onions, 1b 5c

Finest pickling cucumbers, per 100 lbs. 25c
Dill for dill pickles cheap, 40c pickling vinegar, gal 25c
Heinz's vinegar, extra strong, gal 45c

THE BEST OF MEATS

Pork chops, pound 15c
Loose lard, pound 15c
Fresh lard, pound 20c
7 bar crystal white soap, 30c
High Pat. flour, sack, \$1.00 with 50c cash order at retail

Barrel fresh ginger snaps, 20c
Finest comb honey, each, 15c
3-pound pack best basins, 25c
30c package green tea, 20c
3 packages cookies or crackers, 25c

Smith Meat & Grocery

Phones: 284 and 285. 26th and Wash.

Independent Meat Co.

Cash Market With a Free Delivery

Trade With Us and Reduce the Cost of Living